

# The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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## The Principia

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### PROSPECTUS.

Our object, by this publication, is to promote pure religion, sound morality, and  
Christian reform; the abolition of slaveholding, caste, and race-traitor, and  
the kindred crimes; the application of Christian principles to the conduct of  
men in their relations to each other, to the world, the family, the  
Church, the State, the Nation—in the work of conserving the nation, of  
God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Christ the  
type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible; our standard, the Divine law;  
our expediency, obedience; our plan, the Gospel; our trust, the Divine prom-  
ises; our parapet, the whole armor of God.

—Editor friendly, please copy, or nodice.

### THE BIBLE ABOLITIONIST.

Containing the testimony of the scriptures against Slavery, and the Scriptu-  
ral method of treating it.

"To the law and to the testimony—if they say—not according to the  
word, it is because there is no light in them," Isa. viii. 20. "All scripture is  
given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for correction, for  
instruction in righteousness. That the man of God might be perfect, these  
things were surely stablished unto all good works." 1 Tim. iii. 16, 17.

PART III.—Slaveholding brought directly to the test of the  
Bible. — CHAP. XVII.

OPPRESSION IN ISRAEL AND JUDAH—THE PROPHET OF  
ISAIAH. [IN CONTINUATION.]

In the third Chapter the prophet reverts again to the  
same subject.

"The Lord will enter into judgment with the ancients of his people and with the princes thereof, for, ye have eaten up the vineyard, and the spoil of the poor is in your houses. What mean ye to beat my people to pieces, and grind the faces of the poor? saith the Lord God of hosts?" (Chap. iii. 11, 15.)

The lesson of the first Chapter is impressively repeated in the fifth Chapter of the same prophecy, under the simile  
of a parable of a vineyard.

"Now will I sing to my well beloved n song of my be-  
loved, touching his vineyard. My well beloved hath a  
vineyard in a very fruitful hill. And he fenced it, and  
gathered out the stones thereof, and planted it with the  
choicest vine, and built a tower in the midst of it, and also  
made a wine-press therein; and he looked that it should  
bring forth grapes: and it brought forth wild grapes. And  
now O ye inhabitants of Jerusalem and men of Judah, I say  
unto you, Look not ye upon me and my vineyard. What could I  
do more to my vineyard that I have not done in it? Wherefore, when I looked, it shold bring forth grape-  
vines, though it bring wild grapes? And now go to, I will tell  
you what I will do to my vineyard. I will take away the  
hedger of it, and it shall be trodden down: And I will  
wall to razed, and it shall be cast up, and I will break  
it waste, it shall not be grafted, but there shall  
come up briers and thorns. I will also command the  
clouds that they rain no rain upon it. For the vineyard of  
the Lord of hosts is the house of Israel, and the men of Judah  
his priests at present. As he looked for judgment on the  
inhabitants of Jerusalem and men of Judah, so I, O  
righteousness, I shall have a day of judgment. We unto them that  
house to house, that lay claim to right titles, no place  
they may be caused alone in the shade of the eaves,  
Chap. v. 1-8.

The prophecies and its analogies are too weighty to be mis-  
understood. The vine-tages of Jerusalem and men of  
Judah were destined to pass judgment in their own  
case. Their history, as a people, was appointed, to plant-  
ing and growth of their nation, in accordance with its  
destiny, and for the propounding among them, of the trials  
of righteousness. But instead of this, they had brought  
forth the fruits of rousiness. They had persecuted  
the oppressions of the wealthy who, in violation of the

laws of Moses, securing to each family a homestead had  
monopolized the land, and added houses to house, till no  
room or possession was left for the poor. As creditors,  
perhaps, they had retained possession beyond the year of re-  
lease, or in some way, had been guilty of grinding the faces  
of the poor. And the "inhabitants of Jerusalem and men  
of Judah" had neglected to redress their wrongs by providing  
for the equal administration of just laws. God threatened  
them, therefore, by his prophet, that he would remove their  
defences, withhold from them his culture and blessing, and  
allow them to be trodden down and destroyed. Their re-  
ligious privileges as well as their temporal prosperity and  
national independence and identity should be taken away  
from them. These threatenings, as we now see, were after-  
ward fulfilled by the captivity in Babylon, the destruction of  
Jerusalem, and the dispersion of the Jews in foreign  
lands.

Equally easy and unavoidable is the application of the  
parable to the people of this country, who were Providen-  
tially planted here, provided with the means of religious  
and moral culture, and the establishment of a free govern-  
ment, in the hands of the people, for the security of equal  
rights, in connection with their solemn "appeal to the Su-  
preme Judge of the world for recitudo of their in-  
testines" to frame and administer their Government for this  
end. In all this, the parallel is too striking to escape notice,  
and is very generally recognized, with the additional  
remark that our privileges, civil and religious, under our  
free republican institutions and the light of the Gospel, are  
more precious and complete than were those of the chil-  
dren of Israel, at any period, especially during the times of  
Isaiah. But when we come to look at the oppressions com-  
mitted in this country, and heartlessly tolerated and disre-  
garded by the "inhabitants" in general, we are compelled  
to perceive, not the parallel, but the contrast! Isaiah had  
never witnessed the workings of chattel slavery and slave-  
holding as daily and hourly practiced in this country. He  
had never heard or conceived of such refinements in the  
science of oppression. Satan's subtlety and malevolence,  
at that comparatively early period of our world's history,  
had not, yet, elaborated them. The spirit of prophecy  
did not lift the veil from that picture of misery and plom-  
nation, still future. Could we but adequately grasp the  
contrast between the oppressions that Isaiah witnessed in  
"Judah and Jerusalem" and those that now exist in America,  
as well as the contrast between the brighter light of  
Christianity in our nineteenth century, and the dim light of  
Moses, in the days of Uzziel, Jotham, Ahaz and Hezekiah,  
in Judah and Jerusalem, the contrasts between our privi-  
leges, our professions, and theirs, we might then begin to  
conceive the intensity of God's hatred of American  
slavery and slaveholding, above and beyond his hatred of  
the oppressions reproved in this parable by Isaiah. And  
we might then begin to comprehend the contrast between  
his displeasure with the "inhabitants of Jerusalem and men  
of Judah," who then neglected to relieve the oppressed,  
and his greater displeasure with the people of this country,  
who, with greater light, who higher professions, and with  
more direct power over the government, neglect to put an  
end to the vastly more aggravated oppression of American  
slavery and slaveholding.

We proceed to make other extracts from the prophecy of  
Isaiah, in continuation of the preceding expositions.

"I will then show them that deserve punishment do receive, and  
that while grievances which they have committed to turn  
against them, to turn away the rigors of the law of my people, that will be their prey, and  
that they may rob the fatherless. And what will ye do  
the day of visitation in the desolation which shall come

from far? To whom will ye flee for help, and where will  
you leave your glory? Will not me they shall fall down  
under the prisoners, and they shall fall under the slain. For  
all his anger is not turned away, but his hand is  
stretched out still." (Chap. xiii. 1-4)

Oppressive legislation, oppressive judicial decisions, the  
exclusion of the needy from free access to tribunals of justice, and repressiveness form the ground of the despotism.  
The poor, the widow, and the fatherless, who had no friends  
to espouse their cause, and no money wherewith to purchase  
the services of advocates, were the victims of these oppres-  
sions. The decrees and decisions were in violation of their  
rights, and were devised for the purpose of plundering them.  
Yet, sad is the picture, it does not suggest the idea of chaf-  
feachhood. We see no class of persons who had *some*  
property, of which to be robed, and who, therefore, became  
the prey of the spoiler. There was something in their pos-  
session, of which they were to be fleeced. Note with Ameri-  
can slaves, who have no property, of which creditors, or legal  
advocates or courts could despoil them. Yet the peo-  
ple of Judah were threatened with "desolation," because they  
permitted such comparatively lighter oppressions.

Such a people would not, of course, listen to the rebukes  
of faithful prophets, who called upon them to repent of their  
transgressions. But they had prophets enough of their own  
character, to keep them in countenance by their false  
teachings. Isaiah had to withstand these, and was com-  
mended to record this testimony against them, for the bene-  
fit of other ages and nations.

"Now go, write it before them, in a table, and note it in a  
book, that it may be for the time to come, forever and ever,  
that this is a rebellious people, lying children, children that  
will not hear the word of the Lord—which say to the  
seers, see not, and to the prophets, prophesy not unto us  
right things; say ye unto them, Write us none of these  
decrees. Get ye out of the way, turn aside out of the path,  
cause the Holy One of Israel to cease from before us. Wherefore thus saith the Lord of Israel, because ye de-  
spise this word, and trust in oppression, and perverseness,  
and stay thereon: therefore this iniquity shall be to you as  
a breach, ready to fall, swelling out in a high wall, whose  
breaking cometh suddenly, at an instant."—(Chap. xxx, 8-  
13.)

This ancient picture is still fresh and new. In a land of  
still greater oppressions, the great mass of the people and  
their rulers, will not hear the prophets that rebuke them.  
But they have prophets of their own, who will preach to  
them smooth things, as they desire. They trust in oppres-  
sion, and have no fear of any overthrow. But all seeing  
eyes discern the signs of the times, can see in the con-  
federated despotism, insubordination, and disorder around  
them, the premonitions of an outbreak, liable to burst forth  
suddenly, in a moment, and convulse society to its centre.  
Another chapter, the fifty sixth, commences thus:

"Thus saith the Lord, keep ye judgments and do justice;  
for my salvation is near to come, and my righteousness to be  
revealed."

The prophet proceeds to urge persons to render du-  
ties, and to a general smoothness and subordination in the  
divine service, in doing a number of particular things among  
which, in a later observation of the Servant, "So shall all  
these stand preened and intrepid, with the great com-  
fort of their souls, as a man armed with a shield, who  
is not afraid to stand in the presence of God, and his  
wings are spread over his head, so shall he be veiled.

NEXT. This morning, we witnessed a scene which was published  
about two years ago, when every country in Europe, in  
a state of alarm, and the most anxious apprehension, the  
political and ecclesiastical leaders, were as little apprehensive of the  
judgments that have now come upon them, as were the people of  
Judah and Jerusalem, of their coming visitation, in the days of Zephaniah.

\*Vide Debariah and Amariah, independence.

## CHURCH ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY—ANNUAL MEETING IN BOSTON.

In our last, we published the Annual Report, and some of the Resolutions adopted at the Meeting—We now present some further account of the Meeting, including some additional resolutions.—

BOSTON, May 29th, 1861.

The Church Anti-Slavery Society held its second Annual Meeting at Tremont Temple, Boston, May 28th, at 9 A. M. Prayer by Rev. John G. Fee, of Kentucky. The President Rev. J. C. Webster of Hopedale, Mass., then opened with a very forcible address, which will be furnished for the Principia.

The Annual Report and the First Series of Resolutions, [See last Principia.] were then presented by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Henry T. Cheever, of Jewett City, Conn., and were subsequently adopted.

President Blanchard of Wheaton College, Illinois, followed with an able discourse on the text, "Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth mischief by a law?"

A letter was then read from Rev. Wm. Goodell of New York, recommending that our dear and honored brother, the Pastor of the Church of the Puritans, and his faithful supporters in that Church, have the warm sympathies and prayers of the Society at this trying time. "Not that any new or strange thing has happened to them, but that this, the *last* instance, and considering the circumstances, and central position of the persecuted, one of the most remarkable and most audacious, deserves, at this time, particular attention, and should be remembered, and have a place in the history of these wonderful times."

The letter was submitted to a committee, consisting of Rev. J. Blanchard, Hon. I. Washburn, and Rev. George Tress, with instructions to report in the afternoon, what action, (if any) shall be taken by the Society with reference to the recent persecution of the Church of the Puritans and of its absent Pastor.

Said Committee reported at the Business Meeting in the afternoon follows :

"Whereas, an *Ex-Parte* Council of Churches met, by Pastors and delegates, on May 2, 1861, and after hearing certain disaffected and suspended members of that church, came to a 'result,' in which they recommended that the fellowship of the Congregational Churches in this country be withdrawn from said Church.

And whereas said Council have submitted their 'result' to the world at large in the secular Papers, and to 'the household of faith' in particular, through the Religious Papers,

We, therefore, as a Church Anti-Slavery Society, and constituting, in a qualified sense, a standing Council of the Churches of all denominations with reference to slavery, submit to those Churches the following objections to said Ex-Parte Council, and its 'Result.'

I. We object to it, that it was a Council called in the absence of the Pastor, whose return from Europe was confidently expected within some eight weeks from the time when the Council was held.

II. We object that said Council should attempt, so far as in them lay, to excommunicate a church of Jesus Christ from the fellowship of His saints, for no alleged heresy or apostasy, but on the sole ground of alleged irregular and violent action, which action was taken when the church was in trouble. The Pastor was in Europe. The church declined the jurisdiction of a Council which they had no hand calling, and after they had by a vote of 73 to 13, refused also, a Mutual Council, as not needing its advice in their affairs. No Committee from the church appeared before the Council, nor was any one heard on the part of the majority. Neither the records of the church, nor copies of them, were provided before the said Council. Yet does this Council try, and so far as it can, would annihilate that church, under such circumstances.

III. We therefore recommend to all Congregational Pastors and churches, totally to disregard, the advice of said Council, to regard the Church of the Puritans still a sister church in affliction,—and to regard the action of said Council as erroneous, dangerous, and unscriptural."

This Report, after full and free discussion, was unanimously adopted, together with the following Resolutions offered by Lewis Tappan.

*Resolved*, That we highly approve of the manly and Christian efforts made by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, during his present sojourn in Great Britain, in advocating the cause of the christian Anti-Slavery movement in this country, and urging also upon the British public, the duty and wisdom of not recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and we rejoice that God has raised up and sustained that eminent and beloved brother, to vindicate the cause of righteousness in his own country, and in other nations.

It was then unanimously resolved, that it be recommended to the ministry and the churches, to circulate and sign a Memorial to the President of the United States, that as Chief Magistrate of the nation,—"the minister of God for good not bearing the sword in vain,"—and having the undoubted constitutional right, by the war power with which he is invested, "to proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof"—that no forthwith proclamation, upon all the people of the United States, of all conditions, bond or free, to aid in supporting the government, assuring all of its impartial protection, under the common flag of National Union and Freedom.

Other important Resolutions were adopted, instructing the Executive Committee to issue an address to the churches, setting forth their duty in instructing the nation, as to the principles upon which the war should be prosecuted, and the National abolition of slavery to be sought by it.

The officers of the Society were then elected, including a list of Vice Presidents.

In the Evening Meeting at Tremont Temple, prayer was made by Rev. C. B. Smith of Gloucester, and very eloquent and effective addresses were delivered by Rev. Elzathan Davis of Fitchburg, Rev. A. F. Bailey of Marlboro', Rev. J. A. Thome of Cleveland, Ohio, and Rev. John G. Fee of Kentuckey. The principles of righteousness by which the people and the government should now be controlled, were very nily set forth, a holy enthusiasm and hopefulness pervaded all the meetings, and the impression prevailed, that the Jubilee of a National Emancipation was near.

The second series of Resolutions [as published in the last Principia] having been submitted by the Secretary, were then unanimously adopted, together with the following additional ones.

*Resolved*, finally, That inasmuch as the time has come in the order of Divine Providence, when an Act of Emancipation by the general government may be the only means of averting the horrors of a wide-spread and most bloody servile insurrection, it is for the People and the powers that be, ordained of God, to avail themselves of the rights of the War-Power, as ably urged by John Quincy Adams in Congress, nineteen years ago.

*Resolved*, That in those solemn and prophetic words of the Sage of Quincy,—confessedly one of the ablest in all the line of American Statesmen and Jurists,—"When the country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion, or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to carry on the war, and must carry it on, according to the laws of war; and by the laws of war, an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the hoard, and martial law takes place of them. When a country is invaded, and hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have the power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory." I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that military authority takes, for a time, the place of all municipal institutions, and slavery among the rest; and that under that state of things, so far from its being the fact that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, BUT THE COMMANDER OF THE ARMY HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES."

For the Principia  
GOD'S DEMAND VERSUS COMPROMISE.

God never compromises. He never offers to meet the sinner half way. He never says, 'Come now; you yield a little and I will yield a little.' then we will be at peace and on good terms'<sup>17</sup> But, he says, 'Repent and be converted: that your sins may be blotted out.' —Repent, and turn yourselves from all your transgressions: so iniquity shall

not be your ruin.' "Cast away from you all your transgressions, whereby ye have transgressed: and make ye a new heart and a new spirit, for why will ye die, O house of Israel?"

So, when God "came down" to deliver the Hebrews from bondage, he demanded of Pharaoh, in the *first instance*, all that he intended to require, and all that he determined to have. When he appeared to Moses, in the burning bush, he did not say, 'The Egyptians are treating the Hebrews quite too rigorously, and I have come down to lighten their bondage: but, I have surely seen the affliction of my people who are in Egypt, and have heard their cry by reason of their taskmasters; for I know their sorrows: And I am come down to deliver them out of the hand of the Egyptians.'

When Moses and Aaron were sent unto Pharaoh, they were not instructed to say, 'Now, the taskmasters are treating cruelly our Hebrew brethren; they exact of them too much labor; we pray thee, command them to be more lenient and lighten the burdens of thy servants.' We submit, also, that this bond-service ought to be restricted within its present limits, and not be extended into the territories or out-skirts of the kingdom. This we consider a reasonable and humane compromise; and, if complied with, we pledge ourselves not to intermeddle with any of thy domestic institutions.' Instead of this, they were commanded to say, 'Thus saith the Lord, Let my people go, that they may serve me. Thou shalt say unto Pharaoh, Thus saith the Lord, I am your son, even my first-born. And I say unto thee, Let my son go, that he may serve me; and if thou refuse to let him go, behold, I will slay thy son, even thy firstborn.'

There was, in this demand, not even a hint at compromise. It was no part of God's plan to obtain a little now, and a little more, by and by. He demanded, at first and at once, all that was within the compass of right. This, from the beginning, Pharaoh was given to understand. When inquired, "Who are they that shall go?" Moses answered, "We will go with our young and with our old, and with our sons and with our daughters, with our flocks and with our herds will we go."<sup>18</sup> "Our cattle also shall go with us; there shall not a hoof be left behind"

It is to be remembered that, in the progress of the "ten plagues," which consumed Egypt, Pharaoh offered several compromises; but they were all refused. At one time, he sold them to "go and serve God in the land."<sup>19</sup> No; we will go out of the land into the wilderness. At another time, he offered to let adult go, if they would leave their children behind. No; our little ones shall go with us. Then, he said, Take your children and leave behind your flocks and herds.<sup>20</sup> No; we will not do that, "there shall not a hoof be left behind."

What, then, was the issue? Universal, unconditional emancipation. God would have that. He told Pharaoh so, from first to last. Nothing short would meet the principles of eternal right; and "the Judge of all the earth must do right."

This ought to have been and should be now, the programme of our Federal Government. God has set us an example. He never conveys at sin. He never compromises with iniquity. He will certainly punish such concernances and compromise in both nations and individuals. From the institution of our Government, we were under imperative obligation to declare and act accordingly. "We will have universal freedom and nothing short." "Such indeed, are the letter and spirit of our 'National Charter.' Had our churches, ministers, politicians and statesmen done what they were authorized and bound to do, by the Word of God and the Federal Constitution; what the *principles of eternal right* demanded of them, we should never neither have a slave in the land nor be involved in a civil war. Nor need we expect that God will cease to inflict the judgments which he has commenced, any more than he would stay the "ten plagues" of Egypt, until "liberty is proclaimed through all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof!" This is what God demands from first to last, from beginning to end; this is what he *will have*; and we need not flatter ourselves that anything short will appease the fierceness of his anger. Our reckless military officers, under authority from the Federal Executive, may not allow the slaves to fight either for their own freedom or in defence of

the divided government, they may combine to send back the panting fugitives, or those who flee the attitude of treason and rebellion. \* They may refuse the proffered regiments of loyal soldiers, though fear that they will fight for their freedom in slavery has God with fight for them, despite of all Unionists and Secessionists. If slavery is not overthrown by these two contending forces God will break in both the "upper and nether mill-stone" and cast down the "dough of the sea."

M. TRUMAN.

North Latitude 45°, May 22, 1861.

\* This document has been slightly altered from manuscript to written. Let me say that it is not what I wrote, even that of re-writing would be liable to your severe rebuking, the publ. and exec. — the rebuking — Errors.

PREBUTTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY—OLD SCHOOL.—IN TROCÉE.

The Presbyterian (O. S.) General Assembly, in session at Philadelphia, notwithstanding its cordial union on the slavery and abolition question, seems in danger of splitting on the more vital question whether duty to Caesar means allegiance to Abe Lincoln or Jeff. Davis. The Northern wing seem inclined to the former, the Southerns to the latter. Whether either of them would have voted for Resolutions of allegiance to an Abolition President does not clearly appear. Probably not. That veteran defender of slavery Dr. Spring of New-York, led off the Lincoln wing, and drew down the gauntlet in a couple of Resolutions as follows:

"Gratefully acknowledging the distinguished bounty and care of Almighty God toward this favored land, and also recognizing our obligations to submit to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, this General Assembly adopt the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in view of the present agitated and unhappy condition of this country, the 4th day of July next be hereby set apart as a day of prayer throughout our bounds, and that on this day ministers and people are called on humbly to confess and bewail their national sins, to offer our thanks to the Father of lights for his abundant and undeserved goodness toward us, as a nation; to seek His guidance and blessing upon our rulers and the councils, as well as upon all who labor and toil among us; and to implore Him, in the name of Jesus Christ, the Great High Priest of the Christian profession, to turn away His anger from us, and restore to us the blessings of a speedy and honorable peace."

"Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Assembly, it is the duty of the ministers and churches under its care to do all in their power to promote and perpetuate the integrity of these United States, and to strengthen, uphold, and encourage the federal government."

Rev. Dr. Thomas of Dayton, Ohio, seemed embarrassed by the objection raised "that it is a political matter, with which the church had nothing to do;" nevertheless he contended that the church "caused loyalty to that Government which God had ordained over us," adding,

Sir, let it be remembered that we are the Presbyterian Church of these United States, not the Confederate States, nor of the South America States, but we are the Presbyterian Church of the United States. It is so written in the bond, sir—so written in our Covenant of Faith—the book of our discipline. Sir, if there be anything due to Caesar it is loyalty. Anything due to Caesar it is, that in the hour of his darkness, we as God's people, should pray for him, should hold up his hands as we were gathered around the altar of the Tabernacle, and as we, according to the command of the Presbyteries, did, in our round to Caesar at least the tribute of our loyalty. We have been protected by his power, and now, if our blood is demanded, we demand of the Presbyterian Church of the United States should freely pour it out for its support. [Applause.]

Which we interpret to mean, "Our session of country-right or wrong." Fish for those who fight "for us."

*Dr. Chase* of Tennessee proceeded to show the unconstitutionality of the General Assembly passing Dr. Spring's resolutions. If the right of the government to be maintained by these resolutions could not be created a law from existing in the States, The North and South do not understand each other, the causes of trouble would be obviated in days. At the South, people think the whole North intend to have their course or crush them. They think the whole North is a dangerous crew. The speakers thought Dr. Spring's resolutions would be like igniting a powder keg. They will produce an explosion. Let us, in the church let us make a review to these subjects which pertain to the Church of Christ. Look what outside questions have done for the Methodist and Baptist Churches. They are torn! Shall we rend our noble fabric? Our union is our

beauty, strength and glory, and who to him who would cause divisions in the Church of Christ.

Dr. Hodge offered a substitute for Dr. Spring's Resolutions, which after recounting the history of the Church and of this controversy, arrived at a conclusion in which nothing was concluded, either way or the other.

Dr. Anderson of California characterized Dr. Hodge's paper as "milk and water," and advocated Dr. Spring's Resolutions. Dr. Sprng discredited a statement previously made that members of the Cabinet had advised him to abstain from the subject.

"What influences were employed to get that dispatch from Washington? I do not believe that dispatch

"The appeals for sympathy with rebels which we have heard, are like *non plus* pleadings of lawyers. Sympathy for pirates and rebels? I do not mean over the Southern Confederacy, but I do mean over the rebels in my state mind. But I call upon you to sympathize with the North, to sympathize with the right. If the Assembly supports such resolutions, we will have discord in our congregations, every Session going in the land made wretched for Dr. Hodge's paper, and, if will, if adopted, plunge our church over a precipice!"

In plain English.—The support of the Federal Government is popular. If we do not join with the populace, the pastors cannot be supported. The Presbyterian Church cannot stand, but will go by the board, at once. To "sympathize with the right," means to sympathize with those now in power. If Jeff. Davis had captured Washington, and if Mayor Wood had carried New York City and State along with him, on the same day that Fort Sumpter was taken, Dr. Spring would have bowed down to "the powers that be," of course.

Rev. Robert Watt made a speech against Dr. Spring's resolutions, and was answered by Rev. John M. Hastings of Pittsburgh, Pa., to whom

"Rev. James W. Hoyt, of Nashville, Tenn., replied with much feeling. He felt deeply pained that these resolutions should be introduced at such a time, when only twenty-four members were present in the south, who could not be reached by telegraph or mail in the eastern part of the country. The subject of the Cabinet at Washington, had recommended the Assembly to leave the subject alone, at this juncture. If, however, they were determined to separate, it would be well enough to have the matter staled at this time.

Dr. Magrave of Philadelphia, had listened to the great eloquence of the last speaker, and deeply felt the affecting appeals he had uttered, and yet he was not relieved of the pressure which he had constantly felt as the discussion proceeded. If this question could not be settled, he said, "I hope the subject will be deferred, until a more convenient time." He should consent to re-introduce the discussion on the subject. But this is no sectional interest; the subject is a national question of national life and death—and in which the interest of every section is deeply involved.

We are still the United States of North America. Our government at Washington is their legitimate government. We are taking no unfair advantage, when we declare our loyalty to it. If it is in a position of weakness, we are bound to it. *Si vis pacem, para etiam*. The church has something to do. He supposed it to be due to the whole church to pledge themselves to acknowledge those who offer disloyal sentiments, and to release them for their sin. The church was deeply interested in the maintenance of our government. We were indebted to it for our religious liberty. We will answer for our liberty as Christians, if this government is overthrown? Let us, then, do our duty, in the spirit of patriotism, and let us derive our strength from our government, sustain it by giving expression to our loyalty, by the passage of these resolutions. The loyalty of thousands of southern Presbyterians in Maryland and Virginia, is suppressed by terrorism, and they require that the government is now protecting them in their civil and religious rights. If the substitutes does not express loyalty to the government, he could not yet. For it, he was compelled to recant his name as a loyal citizen in this dark hour of peril. He trusted the vote in favor of the resolutions would be unanimous. No Southerners had ever yet taken offence at such a proposition.

Hour six having arrived, the Assembly adjourned.

What a needles day we have here! The local rights of the Southern people, Presbyterians to leave Southern people, Presbyterians. This was "no question of morals at all!" In this, there was no "sin to rebuke." We must support our government because it maintains "religious liberties"—at the religious liberties of the slaves, who are not permitted to read the Bible—*the religious liberties of those who flee the outcasts, feed the hungry and shelter the homeless!* Of the religious liberties of such, Dr. Magrave had nothing to say. Not one of the speakers is reported as having said a word against our great national

union, which God is now dealing with us as a nation.

Dr. Sprng offers a suitable substitute for his second Resolutions, as follows:

"The 1st General Assembly, in the spirit of fraternal Christian patricians, while the Southerns say on which has always claimed territory, this church do hereby acknowledge and declare our obligation to promote the welfare of the slaves, to give them the integrity of these United States, and to strengthen, if need be, and encourage the Federal Government in the exercise of all its functions under our national Constitution.

Other gentle men offered their suggestions to the shape of amendments or substitutes, but without materially changing the issue, which was whether the Presbyterian Church should be reckoned upon as countering at times and rebellion, or as supporting the Government of the country in putting down treason and rebellion.

Rev. D. J. Waller of Western Pennsylvania advocated the original Resolutions of Dr. Sprng. Rev. Dr. J. C. Lord, of Buffalo, could see no objection against them. Rev. Dr. Hodge with his substitute, and moved to lay the whole subject on the table. The motion was lost. Yea 75, Nays 129, several northern members voting in favor of the motion. Dr. Sprng's original Resolutions were finally adopted, Yea 154, Nays 66.

Whether this action will result in a formal division in Old School General Assembly remains to be seen.

During the discussion, and before the vote was taken Dr. Dickinson read the following correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1861.—Governor S. P. Chase. We inclose you the resolutions of the Rev. Dr. Spring of New-York, and now pending before the Ohio State General Assembly in this city. These we have been warned to consider, and to hold their opinion in any way which weakens the hands of the Government, or be unacceptable to you, even though some Southerners brethren might be disposed to have us on that account?

"We are informed that Judge Bates advised that we should not act, and that the Cabinet are probably like minded. He may not understand the character of the resolutions, but he may suppose that they have reference to the subject of Slavery. Separation, to vote for the resolutions on the account. We think that duty to the country and to God demand their passage.

"Please answer by telegraph for yourself and others, if you know the minds of others in the Cabinet.

"J. G. Monford, Cincinnati, Ohio—J. L. Williams, Fort Wayne, Indiana, T. E. Thomas, Dayton, Ohio, J. R. Price, Columbus, Ohio; L. H. Lay, Urbino, Ohio, H. R. Price, Bloomington, Illinois.

Secretary Chase replied:

PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1861.—W. C. WENDELLOR, May 27, 1861.

"Rev. John G. Monford: Cannot properly advise, but perceive no valid objection to unequivocal expressions in favor of the Constitution and Freedom?" S. P. Chase.

The reading of the latter paper elicited a perfect burst of applause. A great number of hisses followed, and it was with considerable difficulty that order was again restored.

The closing word "Freedom" in the letter of Mr. Secretary Chase, in reply to a letter making no mention of it, and disclaiming any reference to the subject of Slavery, must have been understood, we should think, as containing a general hint that there was no occasion for their squeamishness on that subject.

LOUIS NAPOLON BOSTLE TO JAS F. HAVIS.

Paris, Friday, May 17, 1861.—On Sunday last, the Emperor repeated to Mr. Faulkner, on the occasion of the latter's formal parting interview, the language I have already given you several times, at which time his Majesty himself utters on the question of the contest between the North and the South. He assured Mr. Faulkner that he was watching the progress of events with the greatest solicitude that he should be deeply pained to see a disruption of the Union, that he felt as much interest in the progress and prosperity of the American people, about as if they were a part of his own people, and therefore making an effort to serve in any way they might be made useful, to bring about a reunion and an avoidance of bloodshed. Mr. Faulkner, Minister of Foreign Affairs, went further and assured Mr. Sanford that not only could not he approve of the course of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, but he could not find it could be done in any way to meet the demands of the South. So too the Prince Murat a member of the Imperial family, begged to know if Mr. Sanford's mission might aid in putting down the rebellion.

# The Principia.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1861

LETTERS on business for the *Principia* should be addressed to M. H. Williams, at 108 Nassau street.

Letters to the Editor, whether for his consideration or for the public, should be addressed to W. H. Garrison.

Orders for books or pamphlets may be addressed to either of the above.

But in all cases, the business matter should be on one slip of paper, and on suggestion or communication for the Editor, he can have the name of the author, and where it may be himself. For the same reason, what is designed for the Publisher should be on one slip of paper, and matter designed for the Editor should be on another. It is better to have two slips than one, and into one envelope, and directed to either.

All letters for us should be carefully directed to 330 Pearl street, n<sup>o</sup> 48 Beckman street, n<sup>o</sup> 2 Box 1212. (*The former address* is 330 Pearl street, where some of his letters destined to be sent to the more important persons in the country are now removed); and letters directed there will be liable to be lost.

## SLAVES AND THE ARMY.

According to the N. Y. *Evening Post* "all warlike institutions, or materials, by their own nature fit to be used in war, are contraband, when falling into the hands of the enemy." And when articles come into use as implements of war, which were before innocent, they may be declared to be contraband." *The Post* quotes Wheaton and Bouvier, as making these definitions. From this, the *Post* infers,

I. That, considered from their masters' stand point, as chattels and property, they are certainly contraband, when falling into the hands of enemies, and

II. That, if considered as persons, the fugitives into Fort Monroe, or into any portion of the army, are to be treated as deserters, whom a commander never gives up.

This covers the ground of all the slaves of *Secessionists*, that may fall into the hands of our government.

But how is it with the slaves of Unionists?

Of these the *Post* says nothing. What authority is there for delivering them up to their masters?

The Constitution does not regard slaves as "property."

In all the clauses claimed by slaveholders as referring to slaves, they are designated, not as "property" but as "persons." Thus, in the rendition clause: "No person held to service or labor." In the apportionment clause, "three-fifths of all other persons." And in the migration and importation clause, "such persons as the States now existing shall think proper to admit." By the testimony of Gov. Randolph and Mr. Madison, the Constitution was carefully constructed, so as to speak of the slaves as "persons," and so as not to acknowledge "the right of property in man."

So that there is no constitutional authority for treating fugitive, or other slaves, as "property" but only as "persons."

All slaves, therefore, coming into the army, come as "persons" and not as "property."

If they come as "deserters" from the enemy, of course they are not legally liable to be returned, but are entitled to protection, under the laws of war.

If captured, they are captured as "persons" and are prisoners of war. And there is no obligation to return them.

If they come as local "persons," they are entitled to protection of course, like all other loyal persons.

In no contingency therefore, is there the least legal, constitutional, or military obligation, authority or necessity for returning them, against their wishes. It is an act of perfidy, of which statesmen and soldiers should, alike, be ashamed.

A knowledge of the Constitution, and of the obligations it imposes, is as important in the army as in the Cabinet as necessary in time of war as in time of peace,—as important to be studied now, by the people, as during a pending election. The people should make themselves heard on this subject, and the press should keep it before them.

Since the preceding remarks were penned, the *Times*, the *Tribune*, the *Herald*, the Albany *Argus* and *Advertiser*,—in fact, the Northern political press almost or quite universal, has expressed, substantially, the views of the *Evening Post*. The President and the Cabinet, have approved the course of General Butler, and he has continued to act upon it at Fort Monroe, where the operation was commenced by him, until the numbers of slaves employed, have been

increased, it is said, from three persons, to four or five hundred, and they still continue coming.

In this state of things, new questions arise, which are engaging the attention of the government, and of the nation. What shall ultimately be done with these *slaves*? whether regarded as "contraband goods" or as "persons?"

Mr. Secretary Cameron tells Gen. Butler that the Government has not yet determined who to do with them. The matter is under consideration. It deserves, and will repay their profound study, in the light of "*Our National Characters*" which, we are happy to say, is in possession of each of them. If they will follow the "legal rules of interpretation" there is only one conclusion that can be reached, so far as the Constitution is concerned.

These "persons" as the Constitution persistently calls them, cannot be "chattels persons" nor "contraband goods." Being "persons" born in America, they are native Americans, subjects of the government they were born under, and have always lived under, owing to their allegiance, being enumerated in its census of inhabitants, and represented, (by the "three-fifths" rule of apportionment) in the House of Representatives of the United States. Owing allegiance to the Federal Government, and being represented in its counsels, they are, of course, entitled to its protection. They are *citizens*, like other native inhabitants, as Jefferson himself, calls them.

As "citizens"—"subjects"—owing allegiance, and represented in Congress, they are to be treated either as loyal or disloyal. The question is not whether their "masters" are loyal, but whether they *themselves* are. If they are, they should be armed for the defense of their native country, and of its government, in which they are represented, or have been, until their representatives turned rebels, as they have not done.

The case is too plain to admit of much argumentation. Yet it is amusing to see how it puzzles some of our Journalists. The *Herald* seems to abuse itself and its readers, by the proposal, made in irony we suppose, that the "contraband goods" should be sold by the government to raise revenue! The *Evening Post* appears to have looked deeper into the millstone. It commands the regulation that requires a strict account of their labors and expenses, for if the chattels should turn up human beings, after all, says the *Post*, they would be entitled to fair compensation for their services. Some editor has suggested that, if considered as deserters, or prisoners of war, they might be released on parole, and allowed to go where they pleased, North or South, at their pleasure. Gen. Butler seemed to have got a glimpse of the same idea, when (forgetful that they were "contraband goods") he summoned thirty of them into his presence, and gave them their choice, whether they should remain with him, or go back with their affectionate master to Richmond. As the "contraband goods" chose to remain, he retained them, whereupon their master, it is said, manumitted them on the spot, and went home without them.

In all these, there is witnessed the light shining in darkness, and making itself seen and felt, though the darkness cannot yet fully comprehend it. Listen again, to the *Herald*:

"It is quite apparent that when our forces shall have advanced farther into the slaveholding country, and large crowds of slaves, of all ages and both sexes, shall fly to our forces for protection, that the question will then assume much larger proportions, and be surrounded by greater difficulty, and those cases must be met when they arise."

Certainly, they must be met, Mr. Herald; and there is only one way of meeting them, in the end. When they accumulate on our hands beyond the uses of other employment, they must be either disensued, to go where they please, or must be armed and retained as soldiers. Or if our pride revolts at calling them soldiers, might we not confine to call them newly invented machinery for loading and firing off muskets and cannon? Why should not we have our waters, to do our work for us, as well as the slaveholders? Especially if we pay them satisfactory wages?

But what shall be done with "slaves of all ages, and both sexes?" inquires the *Herald*. Gen. Butler, if we mistake not, has intimated that "humanity," as well as policy, de-

mands a consideration of that question. We are encouraged to see that humanity toward "slaves of all ages, and both sexes" has begun to arrest attention, in such quarters. The question will assume much larger proportions whenever, (if ever) large crowds of slaves of all ages and both sexes shall fall into our hands. They cannot all be employed in camp and fortification labor, nor even in the army, as troops. They cannot all go to the Free States nor to Canada, on "parole of honor," nor would there be room there, or employment at once for hundreds of thousands, and millions. No. The difficult cases must be met as they arise."

There is one way,—not a very difficult one either,—in which to dispose of them.

That class of persons, subjects and citizens, can be treated just as all other loyal persons, subjects and citizens are. They may remain in their native States, counties, cities, and villages, wherein they were born and have lived, labored and suffered,—where their bones of their ancestors are buried, where their decrepit parents and sick relatives now remain, where the social affections and local attachments of their natures are concentrated, on the plantations they have so long cultivated and consecrated with their sorrows, amidst (if not within) the habitations, the fruits of their labor have built. There they may be allowed to be educated, to enjoy civil and religious liberty, the uninvaded sanctities of the family relation, and the honest wages of their own labor, under the protecting flag of their country.

Shame on the "Stripes and Stars" if they cannot afford such protection as this. The dishonor of ten thousand Fort Sumter defeats, could not half equal such a dishonor.



## SOUTHERN TRADE UNPROFITABLE TO THE NORTH.

Our deliberate judgment is that the trade of the Cotton States has, on the whole, done damage to New-York, has not been lightly adopted. We know that it has been large, and in the main at liberal prices; but at the same time the profits have been fully balanced by bad debts. In 1827, in '34, in '37, in '41, in '54, in '57, and now again, such losses accrued through the bankruptcy of Southern debtors, that all the profits meagrely realized from the Cotton States were wiped out. Individuals have made money out of the South, but the City, we think, has lost more than it has gained by its trade with a Pagan region.

We do not—~~an~~—most do—try the slaves of the South on our customers. Some of them have been prodigal; some knavish; others merely incompetent or unfortunate, but the root of the evil runs deeper. Had there been no rebellion, and no war, the South would never have paid two-thirds of her vast debt now due to the great seaports. She would not have been able to do it. There were none other than financial troubles in the year and a third of the debt due from the South to the North at the opening of that year was ever realized. The crushed are seen now in the menu; who would not so speedily and recklessly dash over their graves and gamble on their tombestones. Five years hence, should the Union be re-established, a new set of New-York jobbers will be selling to the Cotton States as eagerly, recklessly, as they did to their predecessors in 1860.—*N. Y. Tribune*, May 2.

The above facts are but scraps from the revelations in detail, of the abolition press, for the last 24 years, and running back to our colonial history.—The Southern Colonies were drawn into the war of the Revolution, chiefly by the expectation of getting rid of their indebtedness to Great Britain. And they never forgave Pres. John Adams for his ratification of Jay's treaty, by which the policy of repudiation was repudiated. Thenceforward, the Northern States, instead of Great Britain have been saddled, periodically, with the heavy balance between Southern exports and Southern expenditures. Once, about the close of the last century, again in 1811, (when the Old United States Bank was killed, because it acted as collecting agent) again in 1819, and again in 1824, the North lost its hundreds of millions by Southern indebtedness. The loss to New-York City, alone, in '37 was estimated at \$100,000,000. Of the crash of 1857 the  *Tribune's* statement is certainly within the fact. Abolitionists at the time in the face of Southern hostilities re-echoed by the New-York press, insisted that the Southern debt was unpaid, and predicted that it never would be, but would accumulate till ultimately repudiated. Abolitionists said, further, that if the Southern threat of dissolving the Union were ever redeemed, it would be in connection with repudiation, and very much for that object.

Much as abolitionists were derided as mere theorists and

\* See "*Our National Characters*" pp. 77, 19, 36, 127.

impracticable, ignorant of the workings of *Secession*, their predictions, in this winter, as in many others, have become history. Bookless and fool-hardy as have been our Northern merchants, who trade with the slaveholders, it cannot be doubted that the zeal with which they have clamored for wicked and disgraceful compromises with slavery, has been mainly inspired by the dread of the rod of Southern retribution, suspended over their heads. They have been hampered with compromises to their hearts' content, but so far from preventing the catastrophe, they have only deferred it, to fall the heavier at last. Had all Southern credit been withheld since 1857, the North would now have been the richer for it, by hundreds of millions.

These facts it is to be feared will do little good, for though those should be a nail in a mortar, with a pestle, yet will not his folly depart from him."

The common proverb, that Capital is quick sighted and sagacious in its instinct, has one of its thousands of refutations, just here. We close with the closing words of *The Tribune*.

We have little faith that any reform will be effected. A few virtuous resolutions will be formed and paraded; but one prosperous year will obliterate their memory, and soon the old gambling, highwaying system will be restored. And the old result—no braying and no mow will not bring him with ease, because still that influence he expected to benefit other fools who have had no taste of people discipline and know little of any braying but their own? No, the case is almost hopeless, yet we must persist in bearing testimony to the truth.

## News of the Day.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1st.

**Alexandria.**—Important papers have been seized by the Federal troops, implicating the writers in conspiracy and treason.

The letters are believed to prove, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the adoption of the ordinance of secession by the Virginia Convention, was the result of fraud, usurpation and terrorism, unsurpassed in the history of civilized government; of naked and palpable revolution; of the entire swindling away of the slaves. Now, the libertines of the mass of the South, in order to place in the hands of the conspirators and their instruments, for life, the entire machinery of the government of Virginia.—*Washington Star* May 30.

**Maryland.**—Ex-Governor Pratt was arrested this evening, at Annapolis by order of the government, and taken to Washington Navy Yard. [Since Contradicted.]

It is rumored that Ex-Governor Love has also been arrested. [Ditto.]

Quite an excitement prevailed here this morning, upon learning that yesterday, orders were issued by Major May, of the Cavalry Division, Head-quarters, part of which are stationed at Cockeysville, for the arrest of Alfred Mattheus, Harrison Scott, Goo. Worthington, Zachariah and Charles Cole, all residing in the Eighth District of this county, and charged with destroying the telegraph wires on the line of the Northern Central Railroad, some weeks since. The three former were arrested last night, and taken to Cockeysville, where they were sent to York, Pa., in the 9 o'clock train, this morning. The Messrs. Cole have not yet been apprehended.

It is currently reported that certain parties residing in this vicinity, and other sections of the country, apprehend being arrested, and consequently are very uneasy about their future liberty.

**Outrage of the South.**—*Washington, May 31, 1861.*—An officer of the army, who was dispatched as far South as Texas, some weeks ago, with instructions to officers commanding on the frontier, has just returned. It was with the utmost difficulty that he succeeded in getting out of the enemy's country. He returned by way of Atlanta. He gives a most deplorable account of the condition of things in the South. The outrages that are perpetrated upon innocent and unoffending persons is frightful. They calculate to whip the N. B. into subjection in about three months. They assert that for every one of their men whose life is taken, ten Northern or Union men shall be slain. They have a large number of our army officers prisoners, and are determined to hold them, and if it becomes necessary, in order to retaliate, to hang them.—*N. Y. Herald*.

**Rev. Daniel Waldo** made a speech at a flag raising in Syracuse on Wednesday last. He was present on a similar occasion in 1857, when the Constitution was adopted.

**Gen. Butler on Fugitive Slaves.**—In his dispatches on the fugitive slave question, to which General Cameron yesterday replied as published in to day's *World*, the following occurs:

Since I wrote my last dispatch, the question in regard to slave property, is becoming one of very serious magnitude.

The inhabitants of Virginia are using their negroes in the batteries, and are preparing to send the women and children South. The escapes from them are very numerous, and a large number of negroes have been captured, and sent back to their women and children. Of course these cannot be dealt with up in the theory on which I designed to treat the services of able-bodied men and women who might come with me in my line, and of which I gave you a detailed account in my last dispatch. I am in the utmost doubt what to do with this species of property. Up to this time, I have had come within my lines, men and women, with their children in entire families, each family belonging to the same owner, and I have been compelled to take them in, as I can do more profitably, the able-bodied persons in the party, paying the services, the expense of the care and sustenance of the non-laborers, keeping a strict and accurate account, as well of the services as of the expenditures, having the worth of the services, and the cost of the expenses, and then dividing the sum out of current expenses to be detailed. I have no other manner in which to dispose of this subject and the questions connected therewith. As a matter of property to the insurgents, it will be of very great moment, the number that I now have amounting, as I am informed, to what, in good times, would be of the value of sixty thousand dollars. Twelve of these negroes, I am informed, have escaped from the creation of the State of *South's* Penn's *Point*, which they have done, and are now in my possession, as it were, out of range. As a means of offence, therefore, in the enemy's hands, these negroes, when able-bodied, are of the last importance. Without them the batteries could not have been erected, at least for many weeks. As a military question, it would seem to be a measure of necessity to deprive them of their masters' services. How can this be done? As a political question and a question of humanity, can we not do worse? And another, and another, and another, and the edition? Of the humanitarians aspect there can be no doubt; of the political one I have no right to judge. I therefore submit all this to your better judgment. As these questions have a political aspect, I have ventured, and I trust I am not wrong in so doing, to dupicate the parts of my dispatch relating to this subject, and forward them to the Secretary of War.

**Secretary Cameron** in his address to the 7th Regiment, said:

"Whether the war would be long or short, before it is ended, the cause of the rebellion will be blotted out."

**QUERY.**—Did he not mean slavery? What else could he have meant?

**General Harney,** has been recalled from the command in Missouri, and it is thought that Gen. Lyon will take his place.

**Judge Taney a Rebel.**—Wo ventured to express the opinion, the other day, that Judge Taney might be rather the dupe and tool of the rebel cabal by which he is surrounded, and that he was a traitor. A friend, who knows him intimately, assures us that we are entirely too charitable. He is represented to us as the leader of the Secessionists in Maryland, as the actual hinge on which the rebels in that State turns.—*Trumbull*.

Many fugitive slaves from Maryland and Virginia, have crossed the line, and are receiving aid and comfort from Pennsylvaniaans on the border, of all shades of political belief.

**Kentucky—Louisville, May 31.**—The exodus of Southerners from Louisville is accelerated, it is mainly attributed to the passage of the boats on the Mississippi River.

It is rumored also, that if the Nashville road be stopped, the Tennesseans will advance into Kentucky, and take possession of the road. The Union men of Kentucky are determined to permit no aggression from any quarter.

**More Fugitive Slaves.**—*The Evening Post* says:

It is reported that four hundred and fifty fugitive slaves, (\$100,000.00) at a fair average of \$1,000 apiece, in the Southern chattel market), have taken refuge in Fortress Monroe, and are under the eye of Gen. Butler. A letter from the Fortress says:

"It was discovered that thirty of the slaves belonged to one man in Richmond. He obtained permission to visit the fort to confer with General Butler on the subject of getting his slaves back. General Butler told him he could not allow him to carry them back. The General said he could not do the same there of their own accord, and could go back with him if they desired to. They agreed if they desired to return with their master. They quickly decided that they preferred to remain with the soldiers in the fort. The claimant then said, if the General would allow him to take his slaves to Richmond, he would manumit them. General Butler said he could not make any such arrangement. The claimant then said, if he could not take his slaves without the claimant could go or stay as they pleased, and without the slaves, and the claimant might do as he pleased about manumitting them. The claimant, finding himself in a bad fix, called the thirty slaves on the spot, left them in the fort, free men, and left himself for Richmond."

The *Washington Rep.* says "as yesterday says."

"It is reported from fortress Monroe that gangs of fugitive slaves, in parties of twenty or thirty, were constantly arriving there over one hundred having reached there on Saturday. Some of them were from the South, and others alleged that they came in to get food. They complained that whilst they were kept at work in the sandhills, the soldiers ate up all the food. Some of them were free negroes, who had been compelled to work upon the enemy's fortifications in and near Norfolk."

MONDAY, JUNE 3.

**Appomattox Creek**, is 55 miles from Washington, and is the terminus of the Richmond, Fredericksburgh, and Potomac railroad. Vessels can approach within musket range of the battery. It has been, for some time past, occupied, by the rebels. The Government forces had an engagement with them, on Friday, from the vessel. One battery was silenced, without loss, on our side. More heavy firing was heard, on Saturday in that direction. Later accounts say that the second attack on Saturday, was vigorous, but without decisive results.

**Arlington Heights.** A skirmish has occurred in which several of our men were wounded, but none killed.

**Attack on the Rebels at Fairfax Court House,** was made last night by the Federal troops, with a loss of one killed, and two wounded. Rebel loss reported, thirty killed, and five prisoners. Other accounts say that only one was killed. The Federal cavalry were enclosed by the Rebel Infantry, and fought their way out.

**Williamsport, Md.** A skirmish occurred here, the rebels attempting to get possession of the Ferry-boat, but without success.

**Mail robbery.** The Rebels at Harper's Ferry on Sunday morning stole the mails coming Eastward, rifling the nail car.

**Jeff. Davis, Toombs, and Wigfall,** are reported to be at Richmond. The Casino had not arrived. Some say that Davis had visited Harper's ferry, and had returned to Richmond.

**Letters from Galveston** affirm that flour was selling there at 20 per barrel.

**The shooting of the Zouave.** This is now one of Col. Ellsworth's Zouaves was shot on Friday night. While on patrol duty three miles from Alexandria, a trooper from Fairfax, scouting, discovered the Zouave guard. He tied the horses, and crept steadily on. He sentinel, and passed a bullet through the head of his victim. He immediately mounted his horse and galloped to Fairfax, exultingly reporting, while our informant was there, the cowardly act.

**Exploit and Rescue.** *Washington, June 2, 1861.* A gentleman direct from the immediate vicinity of Fairfax Court-House states that during last night word came into the camp of the 23rd New-York Regiment that the two dragoons missing from Company B, which made the sally on Fairfax Court House on Saturday morning were captured by the rebel forces, and were to be hanged this morning. Company B was immediately sent from their quarters to the mountains, and up to the Fairfax House, where by some means ascertained the precise location of their imprisoned comrades, made a dash through the village and recovered the two men, whom they brought back in triumph to the camp at daybreak.

**The Confederate prisoners,** from the Court-House, have been brought hither, one of them a son of the late Major Wm. C. Wren, and the other a son of a man who did not wish to fight the United States, and made amends by taking the oath of allegiance. The other four refused to subscribe to it, and were detained.

**Southern Virginia.**—*Fortress Monroe, June 1.*—A gentleman who left Yorktown at 4 p.m. yesterday, says there were about four thousand Secessionists assembled there, but that none of them were to be seen between that point and Fortress Monroe, a distance of 27 miles.

A stand is evidently to be made at Yorktown, whether the slave-owners in Warwick, and Elizabeth City Counties have been obliged to send half their negroes, with their families, to work on the entrenchments. J. B. Moore is in command.

**Wm. Cary Jones** a noted Secessionist, was arrested at Hampton yesterday, but released this morning.

A gentleman residing half way between Hampton and Yorktown came into Newport News at midnight for protection, leaving behind \$30,000 worth of property.

Many families have fled, cruelly abandoning the slaves out of fear.

Two hundred free negroes have been forced across James River to work in rebel entrenchments. The negroes of Culpeper and Franklin say to day that no ten men in Elizabeth City County would now vote for Secession, and a distinguished Secessionist had confessed that his party were all deluded, and that the Union men are right.

## THE PRINCIPIA.

From this we see that slaves and free negroes are employed in the rebel army. Why should they be repelled by the Federal authorities?

**Death of Senator Douglass.** (Baltimore, June 21.) Senator Douglass died ten minutes past 3 o'clock this morning. Those in the house at the time were Mrs. Douglass, Dr. Mrs. Cutts, J. Madison Cutts, Jr., of Washington, D. P. Rhodes, of Cleveland, Dr. McVicker, Spencer C. Benham and Dr. May, of Chicago. His remains will be taken from here on Wednesday to Washington.

**Baltimore, June 3.** Gen. Hicks this morning demanded and received the muskets of the Baltimore City Guard, 159, and had them conveyed to Fort McHenry.

Several men about to start for Harper's Ferry were arrested this morning, and taken to the fort.

TUESDAY, 4<sup>th</sup>.

**Battle of Philippi Va.—Cincinnati, June 3—Two columns of troops from Gen. McClellan's command, one under command of Col. Kelly, of the First Virginia Volunteers and the other under command of Colonel Crittenden composed of the Indiana Volunteers, left Gaithersburg early last night, and after marching during the entire night, about 12 miles through a rough country, reached camp at mid day, 2,000 yards from the village of the papers (see it 200) at Philippi, W. Va. and routed those killing, 15, and capturing a large amount of arms, horses, ammunition, provisions, camp equipage, &c. The surprise was complete, and at the last advice the Federal troops were in hot pursuit of the Rebels. It is probable that many prisoners will be taken.**

Col. Kelly was mortally wounded, and has since died. [Since Contradicted.] Several others of the Federal troops were slightly wounded.

**Property in slaves—What Congress will do.** A correspondent of the N. Y. Sun, writing from Washington, June 3, says:

You may be assured that Congress will meet prepared to take a stand upon the question of runaway slaves, and also that of slaves taken as contraband by the various divisions of the army. I have no doubt that Congress will declare the slaves of disloyal citizens free, and will make provision for them accordingly. That the President approves of this I am sure, and that Mr. Seward will, when he discerns it to be the desire of the North, is equally certain.

[This shows the importance of sounding on the petitions.]

**The slave question in the Cabinet.** A correspondent of *The World*, writes from Washington, June 3d, as follows:

The question which has for so long a time divided this nation in times of peace, "What shall be done with the negro slaves destined to cause still greater trouble now, than we are divided against each other. The President, with Secretaries Chase and Cameron, long since determined that, in the case of runaway slaves belonging to disloyal citizens, and also in the case of those negroes which might be seized by the commanders of the federal troops as 'contraband,' there was but one course to pursue, and that is to declare them free.

This question has been discussed informally by the members of the cabinet and with the Representatives of the people who elected us to the capital, and, strange to say, the principal draw back encountered by the President has been the unwillingness of the Secretary of State to commit himself. I know that a cabinet meeting was called, to consider what reply should be sent to the query from General Butler concerning the disposition of slave property in his possession. I also know that the President, after consulting with the cabinet, referred the hour of meeting to General Seward and permitted him to defer the settlement of the question until future time. This will account for the reply sent to General Butler, directing him only to act in the individual case before him.

**False Rumor.**—The rumor that Ex Gov. Pratt of Md. had been arrested, is now declared untrue.

**Other Rumors.**—Washington City is in a state of excitement, from rumors that Gen. Butler has been captured, and that an attack is immediately to be made upon Washington, also that the rebel force had left Harper's Ferry.

**Items.**—The rebels at Fairfax Court house, are said to have been re-enforced.

The seven *newspaper* Pierces, supposed to have been purchased in Canada for the use of the Rebels, has been seized at Quebec by the orders of Mr. Giddings, our agent.

We learn that valuable information as to the position and movements of the Rebels is daily being sent to Hampton's slaves who prefer the camp to the field.

The Government has taken possession of a large quantity of musket stocks, and some valuable tools for the construction of implements of war. They were at the depot of the Orange and Alexandria Rail road.

Three prisoners, murderers of Captain Pike of the ship General Franklin, subsequently captured as a prize, were condemned to death, yesterday, in the United States District

Court of this city. Their execution is appointed for the 26th of July.—*Trumbull.*

**The Baltimore Telegraph.**—Marshal Bonapart returned to Baltimore this morning, and has been instructed by Secretary Cameron to make arrests of all persons known to be imminent and plotting against the Government, to collect arms and ammunition, and to arrest all persons who, in their opinion, have been recruited by them; and to appoint an additional force of lunatics sufficient to enable him efficiently to guard all the highways leading from the city. Marshal Bonapart will, under these instructions, hold himself accountable to the War Department only.

WEDNESDAY, 5<sup>th</sup>.

**Rumors upon rumors.**—We have rumors to day, contradicting the rumors of yesterday, with the fresh rumors of to-day, to be contradicted, perhaps, to-morrow, and so on. Rumor-making, seems now reduced to a science, and to become a vast and profitable vocatio to the enterprising gentleman engaged in it. The "Correspondent" expects pay for as many telegraphic dispatches as he sends, true or false. He gets pay, first, for the rumor, second for the contradiction of it. Telegraph operators can make no objection, nor yet the publishers of the Daily Newspapers, who pay the "Correspondents," and whose sales increase in exact proportion to the increase and the startling tone of the rumors which they can display, in bold type, at the head of their columns. So also, with the placards at the news-stands, and with the shrill cry of the news-boys along street.

The ruse is carried a little too far, when the placard, the column-heading, or news-boy cry announces news of which the least vestige cannot be found, in looking over the entire paper! The *Herald* over does this branch of its business, entirely. Caterers for a *Weekly* paper, like ours, find the rumor-mania a great nuisance. They can hardly get an article of news put in type before there comes the contradiction of it, and the types have to be distributed, or the story contradicted, in another column—no inconvenience at all to the *Daily*, with its two or three Editions, selling rapidly, all day long.

Our readers must understand that while we do our best to defend them against false rumors, we cannot insure the correctness of much more than one half of what we have to send them. Small as is our paper, and narrow as is our news department, they would be still smaller and narrower if we could distinguish between *news* and mere *rumors*.

If the preceding remarks are of no other value, they will have occupied space that, otherwise, might have been worse than wasted by false rumors, which would need correction, as thus, assuredly, will not.

Now to our morning's task, by way of illustration:

Rumer said, yesterday, that Gen. Kelly was killed. It says, to-day, that he is not killed, but only wounded, and is expected to recover. It said, yesterday, that the rebels had evacuated Harper's Ferry, to-day, that they are still in strong force there. Yesterday, that Senator Douglass' remains were to be carried to Washington City; this morning, that they are to be buried on the Lake Shore, near Chicago, in the afternoon that they are to be interred in Washington. Yesterday, that Gen. Butler was captured, to-day he comes up unaptured, again. Yesterday, that Pres. Lincoln was about to take Richmond, to-day that Jeff. Davis is about to take Washington—the one story being, perhaps, about as well founded as the other. Yesterday, that Memphis, to-morrow he may be expected at Fort Pickens and the next day at Charleston. At this rate, the people will not venture to believe any thing, and might as well give up reading the news, altogether.

Sorriously, it is high time that the conductors of our unamouthed City Dailies should sit down upon some measures of refutation, and give their telegraphic "read-sentences," proper training, or dismiss them. The poor fellows are rivals, and are doubtless perplexed, themselves, to find a suitable course to give a living lie, so as to be caught better than in a single cut-and-gauge, and conjectures, for fear, but only for what they really are, unless they would knock down their business.

**Seven *newspaper* Pierces.**—They were confined in the public jail of Washington during the month of May, and most of them were arrested by northern soldiers. The slaves belonged to Maryland and Virginia. Five fugitive slaves,

who had fled from their masters in Prince Anne County, were also received by Col. Smith at Brooklyn (N. Y.) 12th Regiment at Annapolis. The soldiers loaded with corn had been brought to Annapolis as prizes and six prisoners of war had been brought in by scouting parties from Virginia.

**Unemployed negroes.**—Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, June 4.—The Richmond *Whig* says there are 5,000 unemployed negroes there. Manual labor is stagnant.

There are five good regiments for Gen. Scott, if Pres. Lincoln will only call them and arm them. How many are there in Virginia? How many in Maryland? How many in the United States?

**Terrorism in Tennessee.**—The Louisville *Journal*, of June 1, makes these statements:

"We saw, yesterday, seven Union men of Tennessee all fleeing from that state for the protection of life and limb. They say that the owners of property have left nearly the whole of it behind, and some of them, with scarcely a dollar in their pockets, know not where to go, or how to obtain for themselves and families the means of subsistence."

Besides these fugitives, we saw yesterday two gentlemen, who, being known to contemplate a visit to Tennessee, have been warned that it would be at the peril of their lives. One of those gentlemen is a native of Tennessee, where his wife and family live. He has resided there seven years, and is the nephew of a distinguished Tennessee statesman, who recently betrayed the Union party; and he knows of no better ground of complaint against himself than that he once entertained at his house a Free-soil United States Senator.

**A Union Judge drives from South-Eastern Missouri.**—The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 31st, says:

"Judge Albert Jackson, of South-Eastern Missouri, is now in the Union. He is a Unionist and his loyalty to the Constitution of the United States, has rendered him so obnoxious in several counties in his district, that he has not been permitted to hold court. In Domphian, Ripley County, a few days ago, they would not allow him to open court."

We are permitted to state that Judge Jackson, since his arrival here, has had a very satisfactory talk with Gen. Harney."

**TRANSPLANT THE POOR WHITES!**—A writer, II. W., in the *N. Y. Times* recommends that as many of the poor Southern whites as shall be taken prisoners, be transplanted, by our Government, into new territories, distant from the slave States, where they may have land, and be educated.

**The Border State Convention.**—which has for several days been in session at Frankfort, Ky., and the proceedings of which have attracted very little attention, adjourned sine die, on Monday, after adopting State and National addresses.

**The Abolition corner of Ohio very backward in the War.**—Washington, June 4, 1861.—Contrary to expectation, the Western Reserve the well known abolition corner of the State of Ohio, has thus far responded but feebly to the call for troops. Thanks to the efforts of Senator Wade and others who endeavored to explain the situation and to look out for the welfare of the slaves, Governor Dennison has been pre-occupied the mustering into the service of the United States of regiments raised in other quarters of the State, in order to give the abolition corner a chance. The War Department has become tired of this, and the Secretary has despatched a letter to the Governor of Ohio requesting him not to wait any longer for dilatory efforts, but to receive the regiments from Cincinnati, already organized, drilled and equipped, and clamorous for the war. N. Y. *Her.*

"The abolition corner of Ohio" of Kentucky, of Virginia, and of each of the thirty four states in the Union will cease to be "very backward in the war" the moment that Pres. Lincoln proclaims the war to be for the abolition of slavery. Until then, what have the friends of impartial freedom to do with it, or to hope from it?"

**Fortress Monroe.** June 3.—Slaves were daily coming to the fort. As fast as they reach the place, they are set to work, and seem to be delighted with their new situation. It is said they comprehend the existing state of affairs, and that they could not expect more.

"They are quite indignant at the condition of the slaves.

They are very much frightened, and are running away in large numbers.

Besides, they are not feeling the effects of the climate.

It is a want of money that causes the slaves to leave.

Pray, every man of you, daily, to pray for the slaves.

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## THE PRINCIPIA.

is being "cultivated." They are picturing to themselves all kinds of horrors at the hands of the Northern invaders," as they call the troops of the federal government.—*Heads.*

THURSDAY, 6th.

The morning's Washington announcements are about as conflicting and uncertain as usual.

The dispatches of the *Tribune* inform us that "Washington is in imminent danger"; yet, that the rebels are preparing to run; from Harper's Ferry and Fairfax, and Manassas Junction, that the rebel troops at Richmond are deserting, and "the visions of the Secessionists have faded into a dismal brown, not to say awful blue." The *Tribune's* readers may make out of this jargon what they best can.

Next, we take up the *Times*, and are certified, on the highest authority, that "the safety of the Capital is secure beyond a question," and that "the government has concluded to strike a blow which will be an irresistible one."

All the papers agree that a movement of the Federal troops was made yesterday, in the direction of Manassas Gap. The distance travelled is not indicated, nor whether it was out of sight of the starting place. It was a "movement?"

All the telegraphers, too, have given us a repetition, for the sixth time within less than six weeks, from Chambersburg, that Gen. Patterson is about moving "with immense forces" upon Harper's Ferry, which has been represented as deserted, and re-occupied again, nearly every other day, for a week or ten days past. Whether the "immense" force consists of hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands, we are left to conjecture;—also, whether they are expected to reach their destination before Christmas.

*Rebel forces.*—The *Times* thinks there are 20,000 rebel troops distributed in Manassas Junction, Centreville, Fairfax Station, and Fairfax Court House. Manassas Junction is South-West of Washington, 35 miles. From the Junction it is 43 miles, North-Westerly to Manassas Gap.

The *Tribune* calculates that,

"Virginia alone is able to furnish 50,000 men, and that on a careful weighing of facts, there are this day one hundred thousand men in the traitor camps in Virginia, of whom Davis can combine seventy-five thousand for an advance on Washington whenever he sees fit."

The *Tribune* adds:

"One hundred thousand men under the immediate direction of Gen. Scott, would be one more than the exigency demands, and they are urgently needed now."

"As we write, we perceive in the *World* a statement that Mr. S. W. Williams, a Union lawyer of Washington, lately returned from the South, where he had been a member of the Senate at a review, and heard him state, in the course of his harangue, that he had sixty-eight thousand men under arms within that State, and twenty-five thousand on the way thither, making a total of ninety-three thousand. And this we believe to be very near the truth."

The FEDERAL GOVERNMENT might have its 100,000 men from Virginia and Maryland, for the asking, were it not for its antipathy to colored soldiers, and its veneration for slavery and slaveholders. Yet yesterday's *Tribune*, in reply to a communication of "L. Holmes" on "slavery in the contest?" cannot consent "that we shall make this war for the Union, a war to abolish slavery." It fears the "Democrats, Old-line Whigs and Hunker of every grade and school," who "are fighting for the Union, would not fight for abolition." So far as we can learn, the Democrats are in a majority of Republicans. The Grecian Hunkers, just now, are the least of the hard-shells that we have to encounter. We are glad to learn from the *Tribune* that it is in receipt of "many letters of like drift with that of 'L. Holmes' who goes for emancipation, at least for the slaves of rebels;" and against the return of fugitives. Is there no strong meat for the *TRIBUNE*? We fully agree with the following, from to-day's *TRIBUNE*:

"So long as the Federal Metropolis shall continue to be threatened by rampant, defiant treason in front and in flank and now late, but venomous rebellion in the rear, all the heroic attitudes that may be struck in manifestations from the State Department or diplomatic ora[re]s abroad, only serve to expose us to criticism, if not to ridicule in the presence of Europe."

How much more shall we incur "ridicule" when it is understood that the forces competent to quell the rebellion, are there, on the spot within a day or two march of Washington eager to defend it but denied the opportunity? We refrain from predicting disaster. But we do say that if

Washington City should be captured by Davis, the calamity and the disgrace will have been really deserved.

**RICHMOND.**—Business is said to be absolutely dead at Richmond. The rebels are busily engaged in getting their own heads off. The reign of terror is complete. Union men are flying as speedily as possible in order to avoid imprisonment as hostages for the safe return of rebels captured by our government.

**BEAUREGARD** reached Manassas Junction, and took command of the troops.

"**INVASION OF ARKANSAS.**" by Jim Lane, with \$3,000 troops encamped near Phenobontas, on Black River. Such is the rumor from the Memphis Bulletin of Saturday. Important if true.

**MARYLAND.**—Marshal Benfaut of Baltimore has begun through his work against the rebels in Maryland. Yesterday, under his direction, large quantities of powder and other contraband articles, together with a considerable amount of specie, evidently intended for the use of the rebels, were seized and put into safe quarters, where the enemy can have no use of them. The government has indicated its approval of the Marshal's acts.

**WESTERN VIRGINIA.** Cincinnati, June 6.—A special

dispatch from Grafton to the *Gazette* says that the Amer. can flag is flying along the whole route between that point and Wheeling. Other troops are gathering on the road.

**WHEELING.**—On reaching, was held up through to-night. He was arrested on the charge of treason.

A large number of the secessionists arrested are taking the oath of allegiance. They all say they expected a war of devastation, and had been deceived by their leaders. The best feeling is prevailing between the troops and the Virginians.

Volunteers are being raised for the government at Martinsburg and through this section. Several companies went down to Wheeling this evening for drill.

Colonel Kelly is much better, but is not out of danger yet. He was brought over to-day from Philippi.

There are twenty companies of infantry and several of artillery there, as a garrison. A wonderful change of sentiment has taken place there. The Union feeling is now largely predominant.

Nearly seven thousand troops are at Grafton and at Philippi, namely: The Sixth, Seventh and Ninth Indiana and First Virginia Regiments, and Colonels Irvine, and Steadman with the Ohio and Cleveland artillery. General Morris, of Indianapolis, is in command.

**PATRIOTIC COMBINATION LETTER FROM A REBEL.**—Washington, June 6.—Among the incidents of female patriotism should be mentioned the fact that, at a period of real danger, a young lady succeeded in reaching Washington, and furnished to high officials information of a most important character, including an accurate account of the position of the hostile forces, which proved serviceable to the government.

In the New Orleans mail, which reached the Washington post office yesterday, via Pittsburgh, was, by mistake, a letter addressed to Post General Reagan, containing an application for the contract to carry the mail in the Confederate States.

**A REBEL SHOT AT WILLIAMSPORT, PA.**—Chambersburg, June 6.—John C. Boyle, a rebel, was shot and killed by a Union man at Williamsonport. Boyle boasted that he could whip any man at Williamson. Routh boasted that he could whip any man at Williamson living. After his death a pass was found upon him, signed by his brother, a prominent secessionist of Maryland, accrediting him to Captain Doyle, an officer at Harper's Ferry.

FRIDAY, 7th.

This morning's rumors add little, of importance, to those of yesterday, except the following, which we clip from the *TRIBUNE*:

Gen. Patterson has prepared an address for distribution among the troops at Chambersburg. After alluding to the aggressive acts of the Rebels, he says: "You must bear in mind you are going for the good of the whole country, and that, while you are duty to punish sedition, you must prove the loyal, and, should the occasion offer, to suppress sevile instruction."

A declaration of war against every "attribute of the Almighty!" Can it proper? \*\*\*

RUN FOR IT!—Run for it! for that will have heaven that run for it. The devil, law, sin, death, hell, are all all good after thee! Run for it!—*Bunyan.*

The late vote on annexation to Naples, a woman, who, from her heroine, has become famous, La Sangiovanni, claimed the right of vote, and voted. She is the leader of a large district in the city of Naples, and fought at Capua. Having borne arms, she was adjudged to have gained the right of suffrage.

## Family Miscellany.

in the Springfield Republican.

UNION HYMN.

(Written by Miss L. D. Howard, a native of Baltimore, Md., now an operative in the Indian & Howard Mill, Springfield.)

Father we beth to Thee'

For peace and liberty

We humbly pray

Oh, shield our lovely land,

Stay anarchy's dread hand,

Let Freedom firmly stand

Through trial's day.

Thou wast our fathers' guide,

When they, in loyal pride,

With Freedom fought.

Father, this nation's guide,

Land of the free and brave;

My patriot's grave.

Our house was bought.

Our hope is all in Thee;

Father of Liberty,

Still keep us one.

Bring not our cause to shame,

Guard well our country's fame,

let power be in the name

Of Washington.

Father, to Thee we bend,

Prayers to Thy throne we send,

Prayers for our native land,

prayers for the valiant band

Who by their firm stand

"Cast out wrong and power,

For God and Liberty,

Our watchword ever be.

Freedom and right,

Oh, hear us as we plead,

soon let our land be freed

From peril's night.

THE SOUL OF MUSIC'S GONE.

BY GEO. LINLEY.

At night still while, sadly moaning,  
When countless stars their watch are keeping,  
When silent dew drops softly weeping,  
My soul of music's gone.

I ponder then on days departed,  
And seem to catch that once loved tone;  
But the soul of music's gone, hearted,  
The soul of music's gone.

And seems to catch that once loved tone;  
But the soul of music's gone, hearted,  
The soul of music's gone.

Oh! I'm not joy now to remember  
How soon, alas! my poor dream hath faded.  
The soul of music's gone, hearted,  
The soul of music's gone.

Like some sweet late, unstrung, forsaken,  
Once so enchanting with each tone;  
That soul of music's gone, hearted,  
The soul of music's gone.

I hear the birds rejoice around me,  
I see the flowers bloom, the leaves are green,  
But ah! mine eyes wait tears are flowing,  
The soul, the soul of music's gone.

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JAPANESE CHILDREN AND THEIR TOYS.

It is very interesting to see the toys of Japanese children, many are curious and beautiful. But the most extraordinary thing in relation to them is that the majority of them are almost exactly the same as those with which American, and English, and German children amuse themselves, far off in the lands of the going down of the sun. Ivory whistles, with bells on them, are put in the little brown bags of the babe, in its mother's arms. Chirping birds, birds mounted on wheels, birds and butterflies and bugs suspended on a rod, by a thread from the middle of the back, so as to fly; rats that leap out of a box by a spring when the lid is slid off; case of porcelain, with movable heads; figures of monkeys, and toys, and rabbits, and soldiers; bears, fishes, boats, and wagons; all make boisterous mirth, for the next remove from infancy.

They succeed balls, marbles, shuttlecock jumping-jacks and other figures that are made to dance, or roll their eyes, or shoot out their tongue, or brandish a sword, by pulling a string; savage-looking wooden swords, sticks with a horse's head to ride, and whirligigs; drums, gongs, whistles, guitars, flutes, and all sorts of instruments for blowing and beating to distraction; carts, mortar and pestle, tops, of various forms; houses, fountains, sedan chairs, lanterns, fans. I don't see but that Japanese boys can enjoy themselves as well, so far as "playthings" are concerned, as boys in America. Thousands of bright-eyed, shouting or-hims play the

